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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/567,134	02/06/2006	Masahiko Igarashi	025416-00026	4553	
	ARENT FOX LLP 1050 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.			EXAMINER	
1050 CONNEC SUITE 400				GARCIA, ERNESTO	
	WASHINGTON, DC 20036		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3679		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			12/28/2009	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/567,134	IGARASHI ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	ERNESTO GARCIA	3679		
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state that the period for reply will, by state that the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a report will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHULE, cause the application to become ABAI	ATION. ly be timely filed HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) The 3 This action is application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice unde	his action is non-final. vance except for formal matter	-		
Disposition of Claims				
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1,4-6,15 and 16 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1,4-6,15 and 16 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.			
Application Papers				
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Exami 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 21 August 2009 is/an Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ obje he drawing(s) be held in abeyance ection is required if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 				
Attachment(s) 1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		mmary (PTO-413)		
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/28/09</u>. 		Mail Date ormal Patent Application		

DETAILED ACTION

The indicated allowability of claim 1 is withdrawn in view of careful study of Beigang, 6,142,033, as the teeth are free to move due to a space between the teeth and another space between the ring 3 and annular groove 6 on the shaft. Rejections based on Beigang follow.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Drawings

The drawings were received on August 21, 2009. These drawings are accepted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1, 4-6, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 1, the recitations "a shaft tooth section" in line 5 and "a hub tooth section" in line 6 make unclear whether there are actual teeth in the hub and the shaft thus allow the hub and the shaft to be engaged with each other as required in line 8. Note that pluralities of teeth are required for there to be engagement between the shaft and the hub otherwise there would be structural features lacking that are essential for proper engagement.

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Regarding claims 4-6, 15, and 16, the claims depend from claim 1 and therefore are likewise rejected as being indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 4-6, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beigang, US 6,142,033, in view of Jacques, FR-2,562,969.

Regarding claim 1, as best understood, Beigang discloses, in Figure 1, a power transmission mechanism comprising a shaft 1 and a hub 2. A shaft tooth section is formed on the shaft and includes teeth. A hub tooth section is formed on the hub 2 and includes teeth. The hub 2 is disposed around the shaft 1 while holding the shaft tooth section and the hub tooth section in engagement with each other. The shaft tooth section has a crowned peak **Dw** having a tooth thickness along an axial length of the crowned peak and a shaft tooth valley. The hub tooth section has a peak **Dn1** and a hub tooth valley dn. The peak Dn1 of the hub tooth section opposes and engages the shaft tooth valley dw1, dw2 of the shaft tooth section. The peak Dn1 of the hub tooth section has a constant tooth thickness along an axial length. The hub tooth valley dn has a constant inside diameter in an axial direction of the shaft 1. The shaft tooth valley dw1, dw2 includes first and second portions having different outside diameters and connected by a first step region A1 (see marked-up attachment) sloping from a first starting point at an end of the first portion to an end of the second portion in a direction extending toward the hub tooth section. The peak of the hub tooth section includes first

and second peak portions having different inside diameters and connected by a second step region **A2** sloping from a second starting point at an end of the first peak portion to an end of the second peak portion in a direction extending away from the shaft tooth section.

However, Beigang fails to disclose the crowned peak of the shaft tooth section having a varying tooth thickness, and the first starting point of the first step region and the second starting point of the second step region being offset from each other in the axial direction of the shaft by a predetermined distance.

Jacques teaches, in Figure 5, a crowned peak of a shaft tooth section having a varying tooth thickness to have teeth engage at the widest part of the teeth in a circumferential direction with teeth on a hub thus reducing stress as compared with full engagement with straight teeth. Therefore, as taught by Jacques, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the crowned peak of the shaft tooth section with varying tooth thickness to have teeth engage at the widest part of the teeth in the circumferential direction with the teeth on the hub to reduce stress.

Further, given that the teeth on the shaft and the hub are free to move relative to each other, the first step region and the second step region could be offset from each other in the axial direction since a gap A3 is present between the two step regions and another gap A4 allows a ring 3 to move freely with the hub, the shaft, or vice versa.

These gaps A3, A4 allows the hub to shift and thus making the step regions offset from each other. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

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the time the invention was made to have the first step region be offset relative to the second step region in the axial direction due to these gaps being present.

Regarding claim 4, Beigang discloses that the first step region of the shaft tooth section has a tilt angle set to a value ranging from 5 degrees to 45 degrees.

Regarding claim 5, Beigang discloses that the varying tooth thickness of the crowned peak of the shaft tooth section comprises a maximum tooth thickness at a crowning top and progressively decreases in the axial direction from the crowning top toward opposite ends of the crowned peak of the shaft tooth section.

Regarding claim 6, Beigang discloses that the shaft tooth section and the hub tooth section are meshing with each other in an area proximate to the crowning top of the crowned peak. The area would have been displaced in a direction from the crowning top of the crowned peak of the shaft tooth section toward the shaft shank as a magnitude of an applied load increases on the crowned peak.

Regarding claim 15, Beigang discloses that the crowned peak of the shaft tooth section has an outside diameter which varies in the axial direction of the shaft (note that the end portion varies).

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beigang, US 6,142,033, in view of Jacques, FR-2,562,969, as applied to claims 1, 4-6, and 15, and further in view of Dana, GB-855,282.

Regarding claim 16, Beigang, as modified, fails to disclose the crowned peak of the shaft tooth section having an outside diameter which gradually decreases toward the shaft shank.

Dana teaches, in Figure 3, a crowned peak of a shaft tooth section having an outside diameter which gradually decreases toward a shaft shank 34 (at 35) to reduce engagement between teeth of a hub and teeth on the shaft thus reducing stress at the end portions of the teeth of the shaft. Therefore, as taught by Dana, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the crowned peak of the shaft tooth section having an outside diameter which gradually decreases toward the shaft shank to reduce stress at the reduce diameter between the teeth of the hub and the shaft.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ernesto Garcia whose telephone number is 571-272-7083. The examiner can normally be reached from 9:30AM-6:00PM. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached at 571-272-7087.

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/E. G./

Examiner, Art Unit 3679

December 24, 2009

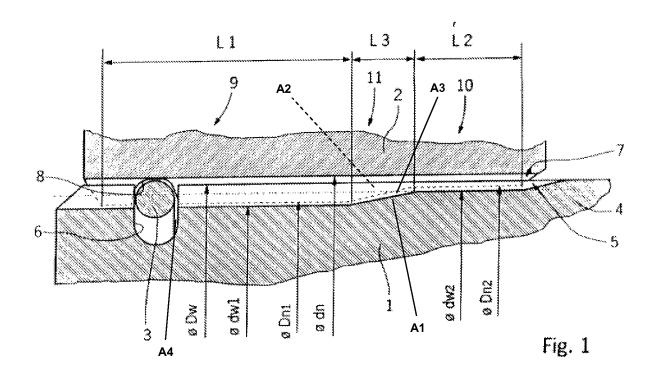
/Michael P. Ferguson/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3679

Attachment: one marked-up page of Beigang, 6,142,033

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Beigang, 6,142,033



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